

## GRAVE QUESTION AT HAGUE COURT

What Shall Be International Law Is the Issue to Be Settled.

## UNDER LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Determination of Code an Important Function of Permanent Court of Justice, to Meet February 15—Pressure of Public Opinion.

The Hague, Feb. 13.—Determination of what shall constitute international law will be one of the most important functions of the permanent court of justice, set up under the auspices of the League of Nations, which is to hold its first public meeting in the peace palace February 15.

This was made clear by Judge Max Huber, a member of the court, in an interview with a correspondent, his first public declaration on the subject since his arrival here.

Judge Huber emphasized that the new court lacked all-around compulsory jurisdiction, and could act only when the litigant states agreed to submit their disputes to it.

Wants Parliament to Act. To this end he said it was essential that public opinion bring pressure to bear on the parliaments of the several countries so that the latter would adopt this course of settlement.

It was for the court to make out what was international law, and it was in this domain that the court's jurisprudence would have its greatest importance, as a means of codifying the laws of nations.

The judicial decisions and the teachings of the highest qualified publicists in the various nations would be taken into account, but only as indicative and not as decisive factors.

In interpreting laws, Judge Huber continued, the court would not merely be guided by the letter, but by humane considerations, like any other civilized court.

Plans Aid to Progress.

Judge Huber added: "The court's future scope of action should not be overrated, but all I can say is we are here, ready at all times to do our best in furtherance of human progress and happiness. Pessimism in this regard is negative and destructive. I for one, am an optimist."

Judge Dietrich Nyholm of Denmark expressed belief that the judges ought to act, and not talk, but in connection with the opening of the new court he called attention to the fact that the United States Supreme court, established in 1790, only became operative three years later.

"It might take the international court even longer," he said, "but patience must not be lost."

## FIRST TAYLOR CASE ARREST

Walter Thiele's Cap May Figure in Mystery—Mabel Normand Questioned and Cleared

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 13.—A man who, the police stated, was believed to be a material witness in the William Desmond Taylor murder case has been arrested here. This is the first arrest in the case. Walter Thiele, twenty-five years of age, who said he was born in Oakland and had been in Los Angeles for a year, was booked at the city jail on charges of carrying a concealed weapon and suspicion of burglary. During the questioning of Mabel Normand by District Attorney Woolwine four police detectives took into the conference a cap reported to have been worn by Thiele at the time of his arrest.

Mabel Normand has emerged triumphant from a three-hour nerve-racking questioning conducted by District Attorney Woolwine. She passed through the ordeal without once contradicting herself or changing her story. At the conclusion of the examination the district attorney formally announced that, while he might be mistaken, his impression was that Miss Normand could throw no light on the mysterious slaying of Taylor and was eager to give the authorities every assistance her physical condition would permit.

## JILTED GIRL SHOTS SELF

Miss Ruth Erickson of Chicago Says Son of Wealthy Insurance Man Tired of Her.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—Miss Ruth Erickson, twenty-one, shot and seriously wounded herself as she was rolling through Lincoln park in an automobile. She may die. Lawrence Miller, son of a wealthy insurance man, who was driving the machine, had told her a moment previously their love affair was at an end.

## BOWLING GREEN WOMAN DISAPPEARS IN BEDROOM SLIPPERS

Relatives Fear She Froze or Was Drowned

Mrs. Iva Ellison Huffman, a milliner, of Bowling Green, left Sunday night at 7 o'clock. She had been suffering from a nervous breakdown since early fall and had been delirious at times. She left in her bedroom slippers, without a cloak, and only a scarf over her head.

It is feared that she froze to death in the night or was drowned in the city reservoir or Barren River, which are being dragged.

A posse of thirty-five officers and citizens searched the city during the night.

## DANVILLE OFFICERS ARREST BOOTLEGGERS AND HOLD AUTOMOBILES

Several arrests have been made by city and county officers in Danville on bootleggers and moonshiners during the last week.

Sunday morning Deputy Sheriff Jesse W. Overstreet following a tip that a party of two negroes and a white man would pass thru Perryville with some moonshine whisky, Mr. Overstreet captured the three in Perryville when they stopped to get a tire fixed. He arrested George Berry and George Moore, both negroes, and Henry Jordan White, and captured twenty gallons of moonshine whisky, which was in the car they were driving.

The city police, working with United States Marshal J. E. Bash, arrested five alleged negro bootleggers in Danville last week.

## LIFE OF GREENSBURG MAN IS THREATENED

As a result of the activity of T. Z. Leachman of Greensburg, Ky., in having several men arrested, who were accused of being drunk, Mr. Leachman's life and that of his wife has been threatened. He is a food merchant in Greensburg, and the trouble started when someone attempted to throw a brick thru the window of the room where he and wife were sitting.

## UNCLE KILLS NEPHEW

At Buffalo Creek, in Perry county, George Magee, 35 years old, shot and instantly killed William Woods, 24, his nephew, in a drunken altercation, it is alleged.

Magee was arrested and taken to Hazard for a hearing. He is a mine foreman of the J. P. Gorman Coal Company.

Woods came from West Virginia and was employed in the mines.

## MAN KILLED ON CLARK'S RIVER

Burton Worthington, 42, who was shot in a battle between officers and moonshiners near the mouth of Clark's river, McCracken county, died Monday, Feb. 13. Five houseboats with 100 gallons of whisky were captured. Officers believe they will wipe out illicit traffic on the Tennessee river and tributaries in that neighborhood.

## AUTOMOBILES CLASH—OCCUPANTS UNINJURED

PARIS, KY., Feb. 13.—Fred Fitter, Frank Santen, Ed and John Woods, of Paris, escaped serious injury Monday night when the automobile in which they were riding to Lexington to attend the banquet of the Knights of Columbus was struck by a machine driven by French Williams, negro, of Clayville.

## BOURBON COUNTY MAN SHOT BY TENANT

Calvert Meng, farmer of Bourbon county, who resides in Paris, was shot just below the left shoulder Monday morning by David Christopher, a tobacco tenant on his farm, at the Paris warehouse of the Bourbon Tobacco Warehouse Company. The shooting followed an altercation between the two men concerning the rent of the house in which Mr. Christopher was living.

## MASON COUNTY CONTEST OPENS

The contest case between A. M. January, Republican, now County Clerk of Mason county, and James J. Owens, Democrat, defeated for that office, was to be heard at a special term of the Mason Circuit Court which opened at Maysville with Judge W. C. Talbert presiding. It is expected that the hearing will require at least two weeks.



Abraham Lincoln

Last Sunday, February 12, marked the 113th year since the birth of the world's Abraham Lincoln. Time is the test of a man's greatness. Once Abraham Lincoln belonged to Kentucky, once he belonged to the North, once he belonged to America, but the years have rolled on and now Abraham Lincoln stands effulgent, a character of the world—"A Man of the Ages."

The following extract from an address delivered at Springfield, Ill., by Abraham Lincoln when he was 28 years old, is appropriate to this day when disregard for law has become rampant in many parts of our country.

"I know the American people are much attached to their Government; I know they would suffer much for its sake; I know they would endure evils long and patiently before they would ever think of exchanging it for another—yet, notwithstanding all this, if the laws be continually disregarded and despised, if their rights to be secure in their persons and property are held by no better tenure than the caprice of a mob, the alienation of their affections from the Government is the natural consequence, and to that sooner or later it must come.

"Here, then, is one point from which danger must be expected. "The question recurs, 'How shall we fortify against it?'"

"The answer is simple. Let every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher to his posterity swear by the blood of the Revolution never to violate in the least particular the laws of the country, and never to tolerate their violation by others. As the patriots of '76 did to the support of the Declaration of Independence, and so to the support of the constitution and laws, let every American pledge his life, his property, and his sacred honor—let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father, and to tear the charter of his own and children's liberty.

"Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in schools, in seminaries, and in colleges; let it be written in primers, in spelling books, and in almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice. And, in short, let it become the political religion of the nation; and let the old and the young, the rich and poor, the gay and the grave of all sexes and tongues and colors sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars."

## LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

(Delivered at the Dedication of the Cemetery in Gettysburg, November 19, 1863.)

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived of liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great Civil War, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

## IMPORTANT DATES IN LINCOLN'S CAREER

Feb. 12, 1809—Born in Hardin County, Ky.

April 21, 1832—Elected Captain of company raised at Richland, Ill., for service in the Black Hawk war. 1833—Appointed postmaster of New Salem and held the office for three years.

1834—Was elected a member of the Illinois Legislature and was re-elected in 1836, 1838 and 1840, after which he declined further election.

1835—Began the practice of law in Springfield, Ill., in partnership with John T. Stuart.

1846—Elected a member of Congress and on the expiration of his term was not a candidate for re-election.

1848—Offered the governorship of the Territory of Oregon by President Taylor, which he declined.

1854—Began a series of earnest political discussions on the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the slavery question.

1858—Commenced his series of public discussions with Senator Douglas on the slavery question, which established his reputation as one of the leading orators of the Republican party.

May 18, 1860—Nominated by the Republican convention at Chicago for the presidency.

Nov. 6, 1860—Elected President of the United States.

March 4, 1861—In his inaugural address treated the act of secession as a nullity.

April 13, 1861—President Lincoln is (Continued on Page Eight)

## MAY USE BOND ISSUE FOR BONUS

LEADERS NOW PROPOSE TO DISCARD TAXATION PLAN TO OBTAIN FUNDS

Opposition of Agricultural and Financial Lobbies in Capital Said to Have Caused Hasty Abandonment of Tax Plan For Raising Money.

Washington.—Facing the opposition of all agricultural, industrial and financial lobbies in Washington, leading members of the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee are prepared to drop the eight resources proposed to obtain money for a World War veterans' bonus.

After a joint conference members of the two committees will sound out Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, on a proposal to issue Government bonds redeemable at any time, but limited to five years, on which the interest would not be more than 4% per cent to obtain the funds.

This proposal was presented to President Harding at the White House. It was learned, by Chairman Joseph W. Fordney, of Michigan, of the Ways and Means Committee; Representative Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati; Senator Porter J. McCumber, of North Dakota, Chairman of the Finance Committee and Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah. From one source it was learned that the President is inclined to favor this alternative and that he also will go over the proposal with Secretary Mellon. These four men agree that the bonds can be marketed, but Mr. Mellon has held that a large issue of bonds sold or guaranteed by this Government would upset the rehabilitation of industry.

This is the most drastic about-face that bonus proponents have made since serious consideration of means of revenue was begun a month ago. It means that the tides of protest which followed every announcement of a tentative plan has inundated Congress, and that if the pressure is continued that the whole plan may be shelved.

## PIUS XI CROWNED POPE

Ancient Custom Carried Out With Impressive Ceremonies—Thousands Witness Scene

Rome.—Pius XI, was crowned Pope in the basilica of St. Peter's amid scenes of pomp and enthusiasm and in the presence of Princes and dignitaries of the church, the diplomatic representatives of foreign countries, members of the Roman aristocracy and a vast assemblage filling the great structure.

The ancient custom was carried out with impressive ceremonies, and the newly elected Pontiff now occupies the throne of the first Pope reported to have been crowned, Leo III, who reigned from 795 to 816.

## Debate On Treaties

Washington.—Senate debate on the treaties framed by the Arms Conference will be opened this week. The debate will be started in advance of action by the Foreign Relations Committee, which has the treaties before it. Much mystery is attached here to the recall of the Chinese delegates to the Arms Conference by the Peking Government. Denial by Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to London, and the only one of the three delegates in Washington at this time, that there was any serious import to the recall, has not dulled speculation in official circles.

## Strike in Cotton Mills

Boston, Mass.—Organized operatives in cotton mills employing 21,000 hands in New Hampshire and Massachusetts will go on strike in protest against a wage reduction of 20 per cent. Officials of the textile unions with which the locals are affiliated assert that the mills are well organized. Approximately 8,000 operatives in Rhode Island textile plants have been on strike for the last three weeks in protest against wage cuts.

## Mexican Bandits Active

Mexico City.—An armed band of mounted men, said to have been under the leadership of former Colonel Bustillos, held up the oil camp of La Corona, at Chijol, near Tampico.

## Blown into Ohio; Drowns

Bellaire, Ohio.—Blown from the deck of the Benwood-Bellaire ferryboat, John R. Hutchinson, 70 years old, drowned in the Ohio River here.

## WEEKS ORDERS ARMY CUT

Washington.—Rigid review by the Inspector General of all War Department activities in Washington to determine how many of approximately 1,100 officers on duty here can be made available for service with troops or in establishing the organized reserve system has been ordered by Secretary John W. Weeks. With various post-war agencies completing their work, it is believed that from 200 to 300 officers may be obtained for service in the corps areas.

## World News

By J. R. Robertson, Professor of History and Political Science Berea College

Altho the relations between Mexico and the United States are still somewhat strained and recognition of the new government has not yet come about, there is reason to believe that conditions south of the Rio Grande are improving rapidly. Business is springing up, railroads are being improved, schools are being opened for the education of the people. Recently the President gave evidence of an intention to reduce, if not to destroy entirely the liquor business by prohibiting the planting of the maguey plant. It seems that this form of cactus, from which the "pulque," or drink of the people, is made, has a life of only seven years, and if it should not be renewed would gradually die out. In time the habits of the people would be improved and the disorderly element in the population decrease. Mexico will not have an 18th amendment—but what does it matter if her President's order results the same?

The new Pope Pius XI has gone thru the ceremony of being crowned under the dome of St. Peter's Cathedral. The whole of the basilica was crowded with people and many more on the outside who were unable to get in. The papal blessing followed the crowning, and the whole Catholic world was happy. The new Pope has expressed a regret that the American Cardinals could not be present and much affection for the American people, especially because of their services during the war. The presence of American Cardinals probably would not have altered the result, but it seems reasonable that if American Catholics are to have Cardinals at all they ought to have a voice in so important a matter as the election of a Pope. Pius XI asserts that he will not give up the traditional claims to the papal lands, but will seek to reach an understanding with the government of Italy, and there is hope of a better feeling.

The Washington Conference is now a thing of the past. The seven treaties are signed by the delegates and are now to go for ratification to the countries concerned. President Harding has already submitted them to the Senate and in the speech made on that occasion he urged the ratification of all the treaties, suggesting the naval disarmament treaty for first consideration. A part of the Senate, however, desire to consider the Four Power Alliance first, and there are some signs of discord apparent. It is hardly believable that the work of the conference will be destroyed as there is so much of good in it. The President's speech was a good one, and it may become one of the most notable in American history. Lord Balfour, of England, in departing, referred to the meeting as the most important one ever held, and Admiral Kato, of Japan, left behind words of commendation hardly less strong. The next few weeks will be full of interest to those concerned with far-reaching measures for the world's welfare.

The Irish question seemed in a fair way to be settled, but Valera has once more appeared upon the scene and is carrying on a campaign of opposition to the treaty. Large mass meetings are held against recognition of the English King. There is a large part of Ireland's population which is ignorant and excitable and readily assent to his appeals. Valera, in a recent meeting of the International Irish League, in Paris, was elected President of the League. It includes Irishmen from all countries and seeks to restore the Irish language, literature and traditions. In its deliberations it pledged itself to a Free Ireland, not necessarily an Independent Ireland. Valera seems to consider independent and free as equivalent. Lovers of peace and order cannot feel that agitation at this time is a wise policy for Ireland or her people.

Not only does the Bolshevik regime continue its hold on Russia, but it is slowly working its way into Asia. Under the direction of Lenin, oriental institutes have been founded at Moscow, Tashkent, and other places to train up propagandists for spreading the Bolshevik idea. The Mohammedan populations did not take kindly to the teachings, but the (Continued on Page Eight)